

Amendments to the Claims

Please amend claim 61.

Please cancel claims 1-60 and 62-72.

Please add new claims 73-77.

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-60 (Cancelled)

61. (Currently amended) A method for diagnosing cancer comprising:

- a) determining the expression of ~~one or more genes~~ a gene comprising or encoding a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:58 and SEQ ID NO:59 ~~the human genomic and mRNA sequences outlined in Tables 1-21,~~ in a first tissue type of a first individual; and
- b) comparing said expression of said ~~gene(s)~~ gene to the expression of the gene in a normal control from a second normal tissue type from said first individual or a second unaffected individual;

wherein a difference in said expression indicates that the first individual has cancer.

Claims 62-72 (Cancelled)

73. (New) A method for diagnosing colon, breast or prostate cancer in a patient comprising comparing a level of cytochrome P450 7B1 mRNA having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 in a patient sample comprising colon, breast or prostate tissue to the level of the cytochrome P450 7B1 mRNA in a normal control;

wherein a difference in the level of the mRNA in the patient sample relative to the normal control indicates that the patient has or is predisposed to colon, breast or prostate cancer.

74. (New) The method of claim 73 wherein the cytochrome P450 7B1 mRNA comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 98% identical to a sequence of SEQ ID NO:59.

75. (New) The method of claim 73 wherein the cytochrome P450 7B1 mRNA comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO:59.

76. (New) The method of claim 73 wherein a difference of at least 100% between the level of the cytochrome P450 7B1 mRNA in the patient sample and the level of the cytochrome P450 7B1 mRNA in the normal control indicates that the patient has or is predisposed to colon, breast or prostate cancer.

77. (New) A method of diagnosing colon, breast or prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) contacting a polynucleotide that hybridizes under highly stringent conditions to the complement of a nucleic acid having the nucleotide sequence comprising of SEQ ID NO:59 with nucleic acids of a patient colon, breast or prostate sample under binding conditions suitable to form a duplex, wherein hybridization is performed at 50°C to 60°C in 5 X SSC (9 mM saline /0.9 mM sodium citrate); and

(b) comparing the amount of the duplex formed to the amount of duplex formed when the polynucleotide is contacted with nucleic acids of a non-cancerous colon, breast or prostate control,

wherein a difference of at least 50% in the level of the nucleotide sequence in (a) relative to the level of the nucleotide sequence in the non-cancerous control indicates that the patient has colon, breast or prostate cancer.